

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. III.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1835.

Artificial Marl---Mode of Analyzing, &c.

We are not aware that marl, so highly prized in some countries as a mineral manure, has been found in Maine, though it may nevertheless be abundant. It is, as all probably know, or ought to, a mixture of common carbonate of lime and clay, united thoroughly and intimately by Nature herself; and it often contains in 100 parts, say 40 of clay to 60 of lime. These proportions vary however, in different beds or formations of this substance. If the carbonate of lime predominates, it may be called calcareous Marl, if the clay predominates, it may be called argillaceous marl. In sandy loams, or in soils where there is a deficiency of clay, would it not be advisable to economize lime, supposing you were about putting on some of that article, and mingle or mix it intimately with a due proportion of clay. This might be easily done by collecting the clay, drying it, and pulverizing it, and then mixing it with the lime, slacked sufficiently to reduce it to a powder. Perhaps this may be considered too much work. It may be so,—we merely suggest it for those who wish to try the experiment. Those who have clay near by, and have to bring their lime from a distance may be disposed to try some expedient to make the most of their lime, and if their land is inclined to sand we think the above method may succeed well.

But perhaps we may have abundance of the real genuine native marl among us, or some where within our borders. How shall we know it? It is often found under the surface in boggy places, and has a variety of colors, sometimes red—sometimes whitish, blueish, greyish, &c. &c. It has a greasy or clayey appearance when wet—and is brittle like clay, and will crumble in your hand and fall to pieces when placed in a tumbler of water—though there is a variety called rock marl, that is nearly as hard as lime stone. If you wish to analyze it you may adopt the following course, which will be sufficiently nice for a rough experiment. You will want a pair of scales and an oil flask and some acid. But we will suppose you are away up country, and have nothing to weigh with but a pair of steelyards, and they are not graduated lower than ten pounds, and as for an oil flask, there is none short of ten miles of you. What shall you do? You have found something that you hope is marl, and to know for a certainty, and not only for a certainty, but would like to ascertain something

in regard to its quality—how much carbonate of lime it contains and all that. Well—let us try to put you in a way to do it. We are used to experiments with *shingles* for scale beams and *junk bottles* with their bottoms stove out for *gas holders* and a *waxed corn cob* in their *nozzles* for *stop cocks*.

We will suppose you have some *acid*—you *must* have some acid. It is not much matter what kind—sulphuric, nitric or muriatic, we should prefer the latter however, for the lime will dissolve more easily in this, and the substance formed by it (muriate of lime) is also held in solution easily by water. We will suppose that you have plenty of shot of some size or other, and a good *jack knife*. Take a piece of shingle or pine board of a length to suit you. Shave it down to a suitable size, put a needle or piece of wire through the centre of it, and balance it correctly—attach a string at each end with wooden or leather scales, and balance them correctly. Then count out, say 100 shot, and balance them accurately with your marl, or what you think is marl. You will then have, we will say 100 parts, weighed off,—then take a phial or a cup or a saucer, or some other convenient vessel, and put into it as much acid as you think will dissolve the lime in the mass,—put this vessel and acid into the scale and add shot to the other until it is balanced—then mingle the marl and the acid together. The acid will seize upon the lime and drive off the fixed air or carbonic acid gas, and of course make it lighter—add shot to the scale in which the vessel is placed, or, what is the same thing, take out shot from the other scale till the balance is restored, and the number of shot thus taken out will tell you how many parts in the 100 consists of fixed air (carbonic acid gas.) Next take and strain off carefully the liquor which will be the lime dissolved in the acid, weigh what remains on the strainer—which is the clay, and you will then have the proportions of lime and clay which the substance contains. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of ascertaining the comparative proportions of the ingredients, of the substance which you may think is marl, you can apply a very simple test to ascertain whether it contains any carbonic acid. Drop a piece into some acid and if there is any effervescence or great escape of small bubbles of air, it contains this gas—but—mind—you must be careful not to be deceived by the escape of some few bubbles of common air which are contained in the interstices or pores of the lumps. Our apparatus may appear to some a "*bunglesome*" concern, but if you are at a distance from better apparatus, or not able to buy any if you were, it will do.—We have ascertained general facts in such a way with as much satisfaction as we could, had we one of Jone's or Troughton's balances, that would almost tremble and turn at the *shadow* of a hair; or stop cocks—gazometers, &c. made and labelled, "T. Knight, Foster Lane, London." Buy good apparatus and use it if you can, but don't think you can learn nothing without.

Hoyt's Sweeting.

Friend Paine Wingate of Hallowell, left a few apples of the above name at our office the other

day as specimens. They are a fair apple, of good size, and have a rich, juicy, sweet flavor, keeps till late in the spring. A valuable apple.

Nature's Frolics,

OR A SIDE HUG BETWEEN A MAPLE AND A BIRCH.

Mr. Frederic Lacrois has left at our office a singular specimen of "*amalgamation*" of a birch and a maple tree. It seems that a Black Birch sprung up one day by the side of a little brook, and soon after a rock maple peeped up between the birch and the water—the birch no doubt willing to give all a chance, grew circularly on the side next to the maple, forming a cavity or snug bosom for the maple to nestle in, which it did with great apparent satisfaction—no complaint being heard from it. After they had grown up about six feet, the birch put out a limb toward the maple, probably with the view of giving its ward and brother a fraternal hug, and the maple with becoming gratitude grew over the limb and kept it in close contact with itself till the axe levelled them both. At first we supposed that there had been an actual union of the wood by a natural grafting, by inarching as it is called, but on cutting in that was found not to be the case.

APPLICATION. Might not hedges be formed of almost any kind of tree, and thus locked into each firmly and solid, by confining limbs against each others trunks until they had grown over and enclosed them?

Notices of Periodicals received.

PORTLAND MAGAZINE—FOR MARCH.

Surely we are under the deepest obligations to make our lowest bow to the fair Editor of this work, since the good opinion she has *dared* to publish respecting our own hebdomadary quarto. And pray let us ask how many ladies are there among us, who are well able—we speak with due *Yankee caution*—who are *really* able, take this Magazine? Edited by a lady, and a lady of talent too—who is struggling with undaunted courage against adversity, and braving the censure of a carping and a fault finding world. She ought to be sustained better than we fear she is—in this region at least. The number for March is the sixth, and the interest of the work, and of course its reputation, increases with its age. It is a literary work, let us tell ye—full of pleasing, chaste and pure sentiment, and we should like to have a greater number of them enquired for at our post office, than at present, which we are ashamed to say—excepting our own, is *none* at all.

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,

For March, with an elegant colored plate of the *Cautua Coronahifolia*. Among the interesting subjects contained in it is a communication from D. Chandler, on the culture of *Asparagus*, which gives some new regulations in regard to the cultivation of this vegetable. Mr. Chandler asserts that it is not necessary to dig so deep as usual, and to bury the manure so far down as has been the custom, but that the roots of this plant seek their nourish-

ment from the surface, and that the surface should receive the manure. We shall copy it entire hereafter. A cut and description of the Autumnal Marrow Squash by J. M. Ives. This appears to be a new variety, and from the description must be a very valuable article. It has a very excellent flavor, delicate grain, and its average weight is about eight pounds.

AMERICAN GARDENER'S MAGAZINE,
Also full of valuable communications. The first is very important to those who are about purchasing pear trees for an orchard. It is well known that from some cause or other, many of what was formerly the most valued and highly prized pears have decayed, and refuse any longer to furnish fruit full of "marrow and fatness"—yet these same varieties are found for sale in the nurseries, and are often purchased on the strength of their former fame.

The paper is by Mr. Downer, whose experience in the culture of fruit entitles him to the highest respect. It contains descriptions of some of the *New Flemish* and *European* pears that have been cultivated and given fruit in this country—together with some of the Natives. He closes his remarks with the following paragraph:

"In the cultivation of pears, I have committed two great mistakes—one was, continuing to hold on to the old varieties for so great a length of time. Thirty years since, they produced fruit annually, and, by their constant and sure crops, I became much attached to them. Now, however, only three remain, viz.—the *Crasanne*, *Chaumontelle*, and the *Jargonelle*. I shall engraft the two former the coming spring, and if the latter continues to deteriorate as it has for the last three or four years, I shall engraft that also. Several of my trees are mossy, and the branches show strong marks of old age. The other was,—and one which every cultivator should avoid,—cultivating too many new varieties (one hundred and twenty-eight), without a better knowledge of their quality, than that acquired from general information. I am fully sensible I shall be obliged to cut out more than half of my varieties, and it is very injurious to always be engrafting and cutting trees. The time has now arrived that a selection may be made with great certainty."

A method adopted in planting an orchard of pears and apples, where deep planting was dispensed with, is a valuable communication to both farmers and gardeners. These periodicals are well worth the subscription price, and we should be glad to forward names to them, for they deserve patronage and ought to have it.

For the Maine Farmer.

Canada Thistles.

MR. HOLMES:—A number of your correspondents the past year have written on the best methods of destroying the Canada Thistles; and altho' it may be thought rather unseasonable to treat of thistles at this time of year, I will endeavor to give a few ideas on the subject. It is commonly thought among farmers that mowing will destroy thistles, and no doubt it will diminish them—but I think that to totally eradicate thistles in a single year by any management whatever is impracticable, but that they may be entirely destroyed by following a proper course for a number of years, I have not the least doubt. If a piece of ground infested with thistles is to be broken up and converted to tillage, oats should be sown very early for the first crop, which should always be mowed for fodder before a single thistle seed has ripened. Oats mowed for fodder are nearly or quite as profitable as dry oats, when we take into the account how much the ground is exhausted while they are ripening. The second year Indian corn or some crop of the root

kind may be grown as may best suit the interest or wants of the farmer—the ground to be thoroughly and often horse and hand hoed—the last hoeing to take place as near the time of haying as possible. Many thistles may be pulled up by the roots, which by taking hold close at the ground may be done without injury to the hand. After this the thistles should be hoed up as often as may be till frosty weather commences in autumn. The labor of doing this is trifling. One man will probably hoe up the thistles and other bad weeds upon nearly two acres in a day. Haying or no haying, I think the business should be attended to. But if farmers will not leave their haying in good weather, they may cut down their thistles upon their hoeing grounds in dull weather. Some farmers say that the more ground is hoed or ploughed the more the thistles will grow, but let them persevere and keep them constantly down, and it will certainly tend to diminish them. The third year oats may be again sowed as early as possible, and mowed for fodder, sowing a liberal portion of grass seed. Good agriculture requires that grass seed be not sown with a penurious hand, and the farmer wishing to exterminate his thistles will find that a bountiful quantity of grass roots, especially if the ground were made rich with manure, will not be slow in taking possession of the soil to the exclusion of this part of the husbandman. The fourth year, the grass being cut before or just after the thistles are in bloom, the thistles themselves will make good fodder. Some animals will eat them up nearly clean when cut early. The fifth year another crop of grass to be mowed early may be grown, or the ground may be again broken up and sowed with oats for fodder, and the same course continued again. After following this course a number of years, if the farmer do not exterminate his thistles, he may try some other expedient, but the method above recited will cost nothing. I think that land infested with thistles can in no other way be managed so as to produce a greater profit. No farmer should suffer a single thistle upon his mowing or tillage, or in his pasture, or in the highways near his premises to go to seed. It will be impossible to get rid of this pest so long as our atmosphere is filled with seeds to be spread abroad by winds. This shameful neglect of farmers ought to be punished with severe legal penalties. It is probable that by the course of management above recommended, that not only thistles but all other noxious weeds may be exterminated.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Rumford, February, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

Stock and Pattern Farm.

MR. HOLMES:—I was pleased to notice the remarks in No. 3, of the present volume of your paper, respecting a Stock and Pattern Farm. The neighborhood in which I live are at this time destitute of a *Bull* of a good breed, and a farmer who is desirous of improving his stock, as all farmers should be, knows not where to go, at any convenient distance, to procure one, and so with other stock which we wish to cross. If the occupant of such a farm should be a man of enterprise, we should know where to apply and not be disappointed. It has struck me that it would be a great addition to such an establishment if the owner should keep a *Seed Store* something on the plan of the one kept in Boston, where for years I have had to send for several kinds of seeds. If the owner of the establishment, through want of means, should be-

come the factor, partner or agent of the owner of the one in Boston, and he should agree to supply him with seeds, &c. both might be benefitted, and farmers largely accommodated—not having to send at such a distance for the small portions generally used by farmers. I am aware that as to many kinds of garden seeds the Shakers have supplied us, with those only easily transported—but having need of a bushel of a new, and as I believe, a valuable kind of *Seed Wheat*, I had to send all the way to Boston after it, and for fear it might not arrive in season, I only sent for and shall sow but one bushel; whereas if it had been lodged near I should have sowed more.

PROPOSITION.

For the Maine Farmer.

Ruta Baga.

MR. HOLMES:—It is ascertained that the same weight of ruta бага will keep a store hog (even raw) better than so much raw potatoes, and that they improve more by boiling, and will fatten a swine more than the same quantity of boiled potatoes. They may not be so fond of raw ruta бага when first given to them, but cut them up as for other stock, and my word for it, they will do well. This is no theory but actual experiment. I name it because in some seasons it may be beneficial to us farmers to know it.

PHILANTHROPY.

For the Maine Farmer.

"Respect Thyself."

MR. HOLMES:—The words which I have placed at the head of this communication compose the motto of a new paper, just commenced in Bangor, entitled the "*Mechanic & Farmer*," conducted with ability by a mechanic right from the work shop. This is as it should be. No one can perform this task as well as the mechanic, all assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. I am glad to see the mechanics of Bangor arousing from their lethargy, and looking around them and maintaining their station in society. *Where are the mechanics of Winthrop?* What are they doing for themselves and for society? What for their intellect? Nothing! absolutely nothing! And why is it? Are they not capable? Have they not influence? Yes—The time was when mechanics were thought fit for nothing but "hewers of wood and drawers of water." And, indeed, there are those now who look upon the mechanic as one degree below those who have a living afforded them without manual labor; but that portion is small and weak. No man of sense—no gentleman ever drew this line of distinction. In point of moral virtue, science, and even practical politeness, the operative mechanics in the United States are second to no class of people.—The workshop has produced as many great men as the College Hall. It has done as much or more for Natural Philosophy than the counting room—and has done as much to develop the intellect as a house of wealth—and by cultivating the useful arts they have done a service to the cause of national liberty. The individual who stands up in the face of the world, and judges his fellow citizens by their ability to subsist without labor, must be destitute of two important qualifications, *experience* and *common sense*—with these on his side he would be enabled to see that intellect makes the man, and the operation of moral causes upon the intellect, the gentleman. The public councils, the halls of legislation, the bench of justice, and the executive government, are all open to the poorest mechanic in the land.

FRANKLIN was a poor printer boy, yet he rose to

be the pride of his country and an ornament to human nature. Rittenhouse too was a mechanic; and Roger Sherman, so much respected on the floor of Congress, and one of those who framed the *Declaration of Independence*, was a poor cordwainer, who travelled through Connecticut carrying his tools. Facts like these ought to excite an interest in the mechanic. All that is necessary in order for the mechanic to be respected is, let them respect themselves.

W. H. L.

Winthrop Village, March 8, 1835.

From the New England Farmer.

Culture of Madder.

TO THE EDITOR—

SIR—Agreeably to my proposal in a former communication, I send you an article on the culture and cure of madder; and believing many persons may be in possession of a book entitled "American Gardener," which contains directions for the culture of madder, in some respects erroneous especially in regard to the distance of planting, managing the haulm or tops in the fall and spring. The following are directions given in the above work, "The Rubia tinctorum or dyers' madder is an article of much importance in manufactures. The plant has a perennial root and an annual stalk. The root is composed of many thick succulent fibres, like the roots of asparagus, and strike very deep in the ground, being sometimes more than three feet in length.

"The land best adapted to the culture of madder is a deep, loamy, substantial soil not too stiff and heavy, nor over light and sandy; this should be twice ploughed in autumn and left rough in the winter, the frost may mellow and pulverise it; then ploughed again in April taking care every time to plough it as deep as possible. The time of planting is about the latter end of April or immediately when the young buds begin to appear above ground. The young shoots are then taken from the sides of the mother plants with as much root as possible, and are planted in rows, three feet assunder and 12 inches distant in the rows, plant from stalk, (1) observing to set each slip down to its top or crown, and keep the ground clear from weeds. In November, the haulm being decayed, cut it down and take it off, (2) then draw three or four inches of earth on the crown of the plant; this may be performed with the plough or hoe, and let them remain so all winter. The second year in the beginning of April, the earth on the tops of the rows should be carefully taken off and raked, to destroy the young weeds, and make the surface smooth and mellow, as also to permit the rising buds to shoot freely. The second summer the same care must be taken of the madder as the first, and in November the crowns of the roots are to be covered as in the preceding year. The madder roots should never be taken up until they have had three summer's growth and the culture of the third summer is the same as the second, during the spring, summer and autumn. In September or October of the third year, when the haulm or tops are perfectly decayed, the roots are taken up carefully and dried a few days in the air, and afterwards put into a kiln and effectually dried with a slow heat."

(1) Mr. James Eaton, the neighbor spoke of in my former communication, saves the tops of the root from two to five or six inches long with the buds attached to them, when he digs his madder in the fall, and lays them on a dry piece of ground and covers them a foot or more with earth, for planting in the spring: they are then ready for sale from that time until May, or for his own planting. They will when dug in the fall bear transportation to any distance, but when taken out of the hills in the spring after the shoots spring out of the ground, they will not keep long.

Mr. Eaton and myself having hitherto planted our madder (shaping our hills like corn hills at second hoeing,) four feet apart each way, with two plants in a hill, 6 or 8 inches distant plant from plant, but we find that the hills are too close for cultivation the second, and especially the third year. We have this last spring planted in drills six feet apart and twelve inches distant plant from plant in the drills. If we plant roots taken up in the fall, after shaping our ridges, we make a hole of the depth for dropping the corn; or perhaps 2 inches

and put three or four inches of earth, after laying the roots flat on them. As respects cultivating the first season, weed them when three inches high, and throw a little earth round the stems; at 6 or 8 inches, plough or hoe them. Let them be shaped each way across the ridges and covered two inches or thereabouts, except the ends of the stalks—in three or four weeks they may be spread parallel with the ridges each way. Weed and put more earth on them; the last earth for the season may be put on in the latter part of September. The great object in raising madder as in raising other crops is to produce a large quantity with as little labor as the case will permit. Now if we plant on rich soils, ridges three feet apart the tops would cover the whole of the ground the second year, and it would be difficult to procure earth without deranging the tops. The ridges should the third year be from three to four feet broad at the base, and completely filled with roots, and will be from one and a half to two feet high. The digging of the madder in some soils costs 25 dollars per acre, if planted even four feet apart in hills or drills, but at six feet apart not over eighteen dollars, as the ridges will be large and the roots mostly or all easy to get out of the ground. I am of the opinion where a person has madder on his ground three years old that the roots taken from the sides of the mother plants in the spring, will succeed as well as those taken up in the fall, but with this difference in planting—that they should be set perpendicular, as directed in the American Gardener.

(2) We consider it an improvement to let the tops decay the first and second year. They are no trouble to the cultivator the ensuing spring; if we put a shovel full of earth on the crowns of the plants after the tops are decayed, or after one or two hard frosts, (which we sometimes do, although it is a very hardy plant and never found to be injured under the soil,) we do not rake the same off in the spring, but suffer it to remain and let the young shoots come up through it. This being the second season, when the tops come up about a foot or thereabouts, they will begin to fall at this time; a person should with a pair of gloves or something to protect his hands, spread the tops crossways of the ridges and cover with earth two or three inches deep, but not cover the ends of the stalks, and in three or four weeks more earth outwards, following out the tops which lie on the ground after this. As the sprouts rise out of the ground a foot or more, bend them down and cover. This should be done the latter part of a dry day. When the tops are spread previous to covering, it should be done evenly. Keep the ground free from weeds the second season. Pursue the same course the third season, excepting no earth need be put on after the first of August. As soon as the frost has killed the tops, dig, wash and dry the roots as directed in the first part of this communication.

Mr. Eaton has hitherto sold his seed for \$5 per bushel—four bushels to the acre; but in the drill method, it will take about five and half bushels. We believe an average crop is about 1500 lbs. on rich soils. He has sold his madder for two years past to merchants in the country, \$24 per 100, I believe the article is lower at this time. The whole cost of cultivating, digging, washing, drying and grinding, (in a grist mill may be about 7 cts. per lb. I will observe that the madder raised in these parts will produce more color than the imported. I believe, however, the difference may be accounted for in the different mode of pounding or grinding, pursued in each country. The imported madder has three separate pounding after washing, viz: the first pounding separates and brings into the form of powder, the smallest fibres of the roots, with the skin or husk of the larger ones, and any earth which may have been left adhering thereto: a second pounding separates about one third of the remaining part of the larger roots, and this being sifted and packed separately is called ordinary powder. The third and last pounding comprehends the residue and bright parts of the roots; this is called grape madder. This kind is as yet rather scarce in this country. The madder roots raised in this country are pulverised at one grinding. This may account for the difference in quality. I should like to see a statement from one of your correspondents of the quantity imported any one year. We need not import a pound after five or six years, as we can raise it as easy as any other crop I am acquainted with. I think it would be a proper article for a premium, to be awarded by some of your patriotic societies,

to be inspected at the mills or in tierces. There can be no doubt but the time will arrive when we shall export madder.

Yours,

RUSSEL BRONSON.

From the Hancock Advertiser.

A short account of the aspect of the country "Down East," from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off-place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy of Washington county. (CONTINUED.)

It has been said, with what truth our farms bear testimony, that the lumbering business engrosses a large portion of that time and attention which should be bestowed on agriculture. This has produced a belief that it is an unprofitable business, the farmer choosing the immediate avails of his lumber rather than the more distant, but not less certain reward of his field. It is true that the Eastern section of Maine can never compete with Illinois or Ohio, in point of fertility of soil, but the increasing value of produce places the farmers in these distant sections nearly on an equality. Like the steamboats on the Mississippi, all the farmer can raise above what is necessary to enable him to stem the current of life is clear gain. The Eastern farmer looking with longing eyes to the fertile fields and rich prairies of the West, does not consider that there he must raise four or five bushels of grain, to obtain the price he would receive for one, in the State of Maine! That there, although he is under the influence of a warmer sun, he exchanges the pure breezes of the North, for the fever and ague of the South! That the vigorous health, and iron frames which fit the inhabitants of Maine to encounter the vicissitudes of their climate, to clear the forests and subject the soil, is not to be lightly bartered for the pleasures of an enervated life in the Southern States.

These reflections crossed our mind while we took a rapid glance over the fertile fields and neat comfortable houses of Dennysville. The people here have done more to redeem the character of this part of the State, as an agricultural point of view than any farmers East of the Penobscot, and if we take an individual case among the many fine farms of which this town can boast, there are few grounds in the New England states under a better state of cultivation than Judge Lincoln's. This farm is situated at the Eastern part of the village near the head of tide water. It contains about two hundred acres of land a large portion of which are thrown up into ridges either as mowing or tillage land. These ridges are back-furrowed by the plough leaving a drain between each for the purpose of leading off the water. The vicinity of the sea, enables him to procure large quantities of manure, a coat of which is yearly spread over the soil. There are many farms in town cultivated in a similar manner, but on a smaller scale.—This gives the place a garden-like appearance very grateful to the eye of the traveller. A small business is done in the lumbering way, on the stream which runs through the town; there are also excellent opportunities for factories on the stream, a short distance to the Westward of the town immediately at the spot where the road passes over it. The water seems to have worked its way through a solid ledge of rocks for the distance of six or eight rods, and about twelve feet deep. The country above appears to have been inundated at some distant period, and it is probable that by placing a dam across the stream, a large tract of land might be converted into a meadow, or serve as a reservoir for water to carry machinery. They have recently erected a neat little church in a fine situation near the centre of the town. The people seem generally united and provide a good school for the education of their children. Every thing looks neat and comfortable, few are poor and all industrious.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL. Original Papers. Review of Allen Prescott, a novel—To a Lady, a popular singer—Letters from the Midwest, to a Down-Easter—Epigram—Cowper's Life—Sonnet to Morning—Chapter from the 'Sisters of St. Ursula,' a novel, in press—Miseries of an Editor—Sonnet to Evening—A Journey in Italy—To—Memory—Literary News—Forgotten Verses—Periodicals—Tremont Theatre—The Squirrel and Visitor—A Good Rule—Music, When Summer's Hues Adorn.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.
On Draught.—No. V.

CANAL BOATS.

The design of Canals seems originally to have had no reference to speed, but simply to the conveyance of heavy loads at a slow pace. For this reason, the increased resistance a boat would meet with, at a quick velocity, was a matter of little importance. Circumstances, however, have vastly changed the aspect of this subject, and it has now become public policy, as well as private interest, to expedite the passage of Canal Boats as much as possible. On the New-York canals, the endless succession of passengers, and the inexhaustible enterprise of our merchants, have had such a powerful influence, that speed has now become the most essential part of canal navigation.

In my last number, I noticed the causes of resistance which boats meet with, when propelled upon a canal; and suggested but two expedients to overcome them; namely, the application of power, and the form and weight of boat. I shall now make some suggestions, with a view to obviate, if not wholly to change, this resistance, in cases where speed alone is required, and weight in a measure dispensed with. I have already shown the impossibility of acquiring speed with a loaded boat, except at a great expense of power; but we shall now find, strange as it may appear, that with a light boat, the resistance may be diminished in proportion as the velocity is increased.

In the summer of 1830, a variety of experiments were made upon several canals in Scotland, with a view to measure the resistance which a boat would encounter at rapid velocities, and these resulted, unexpectedly, in the discovery of a new principle connected with canal navigation.

The first experiment was made upon the Androssan canal with a common gig boat, and the rate of speed then obtained, was 12 miles per hour, with a single horse, without either surge or agitation in the water. This result, so unexpected, and so contrary to all received laws and opinions on the subject, immediately excited the attention of scientific as well as practical men, and means were taken to test the matter with more satisfaction.

In consequence of the unsteady motion of a gig boat, the next experiment was made with twin gig boats, upon the Forth and Clyde canal. They were about 33 feet long, 4 broad, the distance between the two boats, at the surface of the water, 18 inches. One horse was employed in this experiment, and the rate of 10 miles per hour was easily obtained, with comparatively no surge upon the canal banks. Afterwards these boats were separated, and the horse applied to one of them, and the rate of speed was then 15 miles per hour, without surge or wave; and what was very remarkable in these experiments it was ascertained that the force necessary to draw the boats at this high rate of velocity was very little more than when going at the rate of 5 or 6 miles per hour.

These experiments fully tested this new principle, though it appeared so anomalous and contrary to all previous theory, that even many persons present considered it all a deception.

Soon after this, an experiment was made upon the Paisley canal, with an iron boat built for the purpose, 60 feet long, 4 1-2 feet wide, and drawing 10 inches water including keel. Twenty persons went on board, and the distance to be accomplished between Paisley and Glasgow was 7 miles. For the first mile or two, the pace was very moderate, and the wave raised in front of the boat very considerable; soon, however, the speed was increased, the wave in front and the surge behind diminished and the distance was accomplished in one hour. On their return, the same distance was passed over in 45 minutes, and the surge behind and wave before was entirely got rid of; showing exclusively that the quicker the boat went, the more entire was the disappearance of all wave and surge. The noise and rush of water behind, seemed concentrated in a single ripple near the rudder, without extending to the banks, while the force of traction was no greater than at a slow velocity. Thus the question of surge and injury to the banks, so much feared, was forever set at rest, by experiments upon a canal much narrower, and more shallow, than our own.

Subsequent to this period, numerous experiments

were made throughout Scotland and England, all going to prove the same general facts, though varying according to circumstances.—From all, however, it became evident, that the greater the speed the less the surge and wave, and that when the boat gets an impulse equal to about 9 or 10 miles per hour, it glides smoothly along the surface, and with as much apparent ease as if moving at only 4 or 5 miles per hour.

Three remarkable results attended these experiments; first, the ease with which the boats were stopped, when at a high velocity; second, the little additional force of traction required at those high rates; and third, the apparent diminution of surge or wave in the water, as they increased in speed. The only explanation which can be given of these circumstances, is the supposition, that a high rate of velocity, the boat either rises upon the surface and skims over the water instead of through it; or that by its rapid motion, it gets on top of the wave thereby avoiding resistance and getting a descending one, as in pressing forward to overcome the wave.

Through the kindness of a friend in Glasgow, I have been furnished with a book containing tables of the various experiments made in England; but as they were most of them made upon canals deeper and wider than our own, I will introduce only one which comes nearer to the width and depth of the Erie canal, than any other I have noticed.

To measure the force of traction, an instrument was used called the dynamometer, which is made to operate something like the spring steelyard, and is fastened to the boat, and the tow-line to the instrument. By this means the exact strain of the horse is ascertained, whether going at a high or low velocity.

Table of Experiments,

Made with the Twin Boats on the Mockland Canal, July 12th, 1834.

No. of Experiments.	Weight of Boat and Cargo.	No. of Horses.	Miles on Canal.	Time.	Miles per hour.	Force of traction.	Average width of Canal.	Average depth of Canal.	Remarks.
1	108 2	3	1-4	3 5	4.86	72.0	40	5 4	No surge.
2	"	3	1-4	3 3	4.81	92.0	"	"	"
3	"	3	1-4	2 23	6.29	191.3	"	"	Slight surge.
4	"	3	1-4	2 26	6.16	219.3	"	"	"
5	"	3	1-4	2 11	6.87	389.0	"	"	"
6	"	3	1-4	1 57	7.69	368.1	"	"	{ Swell in front and stern over banks of canal.
7	"	3	1-4	1 21	11.11	420.0	"	"	No surge.
8	"	3	1-4	1 14	12.16	446.9	"	"	"
9	"	3	1-4	1 12	12.50	439.3	"	"	"
10	57	3	1-4	1 9	13.04	390.0	"	"	" part of cargo rem'd

The more remarkable circumstances exhibited in the above table is the near equality of the force of traction at the speed of 6.87 and 13.04 mile per hour

and the great variation in the ratios. To show this more clearly, the following table of average and accompanying explanations are given:

Averages of the Experiments

Made with the Twin Boats on the Mockland Canal, July 12th, 1834.

No. of Experiments.	Time of performing one mile.	Miles per hour.	Force of traction.
1 & 2	12 min. 24 sec.	4.83	82.0
3 & 4	9 " 38 "	6.23	205.3
5 & 6	8 " 16 "	7.28	378.5
7 & 8	5 " 10 "	11.63	433.4
9	4 " 48 "	12.50	439.3
10	4 " 36 "	13.04	390.0

From these averages it will be observed that the rates of velocity are to the forces as 4.83, 6.23, 7.28, &c., to 82, 205.3, 378.5, &c., which are less than the squares of the velocities at the rate of 11 1-2 and 12 1-2 miles per hour; but this will be more clearly seen by the ratios of the squares of the velocities to the forces, as follows:

Miles.	Square of velocities.	Forces.	Ratio of Squares.
4.83	23:	82::	1:
6.23	38:	205::	1:
7.28	53:	378::	1:
11.63	134:	433::	1:
12.50	156:	439::	1:
			2.8

Now if the ratios of the forces has been as the squares of the velocities, the numbers 3.5, 5.4, 7.1, 3.2, 2.8, should have been equal to each other; whereas only the 4.8 and 11.6 mile forces approach to that ratio; the intermediate speed having forces above, and in an increasing ratio, and those of 12.5 in a decreasing ratio.

I have been thus particular, to convince the most sceptical that there is nothing visionary in these statements, but that they are the result of actual experiment; and I must confess I can see no reason why the same speed may not be accomplished on our canals as upon the Mockland. The difficulty is in obtaining the requisite force of traction and speed for a constant daily business. The horse, by expending a force of 400 pounds, and at the velocity of 12 miles per hour, is soon exhausted, and we must therefore resort to other expedients if we would produce the greatest possible effect.

I have before shown that the average force of a horse, at a speed of 12 miles per hour, is only about 40 pounds, so that all this extra strain is at great expense; and I see no way to remedy this evil, except by a resort to steam. The general impression now is, in this country, that steam cannot be used advantageously upon our canals, but I believe it to be entirely erroneous. Iron boats can be built exceedingly light, and at the same time very strong, and with the use of small engines like those used upon our rail-roads, great power may be gained with little weight or expense. And if the statement made in my last number is correct, that a loaded boat upon our canals cannot exceed 3 miles per hour without an enormous loss of power, then a resort to that power which will accomplish this speed with the least expense, is the most desirable. It is well known to practical men that the tow path expenses are by far the greatest attending canal transportation; and I am fully persuaded that steam power, if properly applied, would be far more economical and less troublesome. My limits will not allow me to enter farther into this part of my subject, but I would refer those who wish to satisfy themselves more fully, to "Fairbairn's Remarks on Canal Navigation," recently published in London.

To my own mind, it is evident that the field for improvement in canal navigation is very extensive; and if a proper regard is had to the lightness and strength of the boats, by the use of iron, and to economy of power, in the use of steam, no one can limit the amount of improvement which may be thus obtained in a few years.

QUERCUS.

Miniature Trees.—A late London paper says that the singular art of producing miniature samples of the larger products of vegetation unknown in Europe, is carried by the Japanese to such an extent, that Mr. Meylan speaks as an eye-witness of a box offered for sale three inches long by one wide, in which were a flourishing fir tree, a bamboo, and a palm tree, the latter in blossom!

We should like to see these miniature trees. If brought here from the East, they would doubtless pay a larger profit, than can be had on silks or teas.

A sight like this would be worth something—and would be more pleasing to the lovers of nature, in all her varieties than that of a Rhinoceros, or even a Caméléopard. We have our doubts, however, whether such strange sights will ever be exhibited in this country.—*Boston Journal*.

From the *Middlebury (Vt.) American*.

Potatoes.

SIR,—During my confinement and distress for the last five weeks and the extreme illness of my family, I have been prevented from writing and almost thinking on any subject disconnected with our comfort and safety. Within this period I have received numerous communications from sources of the highest respectability, from Georgia to Maine, and from our friendly neighbors of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, requesting me to communicate the manner of my experiments in growing Potatoes. Please say to them in your next number, that I will the moment my health admits (which is now rapidly improving) communicate with pleasure through the medium of your columns the result of my experiments and the manner I think best adapted for growing them—that plant, in my opinion, most valuable in the whole vegetable kingdom, in climates adapted to its growth, not excepting Bread Stuff of every description,—it affords in the northern latitudes, more better and more healthy nourishment to the human race, than all other vegetables; and every loaf of Bread made of Wheat, Corn or Rye, should contain at least one fourth part of the meal of the Potato, prepared in a manner I will hereafter describe. Let a free and constant use be made of it, the number of emaciated and dyspeptic subjects, which by the by, is rather an unnecessary disease, will be lessened, attributable as much to the state of the mind as body.

Look at the Peasantry of Ireland, who only eat Bread and Meat one day in seven—the day appointed for rest—the other six days they have Potatoes and Salt for breakfast, Salt and Potatoes for dinner and Potatoes and Salt for supper. Did ever a person hear of a case of dyspepsia among them?—and the Bairns of Scotland, whose bread stuff is Oat meal and Barley, are not much in the habit of complaining of this popular disease.

I should do injustice to my own feelings, were I to omit tendering my thanks to the editors of the Periodical and other Journals, as well as private individuals, who have in the most complimentary and flattering terms expressed their desire to learn my mode of growing Potatoes. Their requests shall be fully answered so far as my knowledge extends. And should I be the means of imparting to our Farmers information which will enable them to make two Potatoes grow where one now does, I should consider myself abundantly remunerated.

A. W. BARNUM.

Vergennes, January 30, 1835.

From the *New England Farmer*.

Location and Construction of Houses, &c.

In compliance with the request of a correspondent with the signature "Inquirer" whose communication was published on the 145th page of the current volume of the *New England Farmer*, we make some remarks on the above mentioned topics.

We shall first state some particulars relative to Farm Buildings, and proceed to remarks applicable to buildings in general.

The proper situation for farm buildings is as near as possible to the centre of the cultivated parts of the farm; or, at least, not far from the middle of the arable or ploughed land. It is very absurd to continue an old fashioned mode of locating farm houses in clumps or villages, detached from the farm. If the homestead is at a considerable distance from the farm, there will not only be a partial want of that personal superintendence, which is indispensable to the correct management of a farm but the expense of cultivation will be much increased; the manure must be carted a greater distance—the strength of the workmen, and of the horses, cattle, &c. will be wasted in travelling backwards and forwards, &c.

It is desirable, when circumstances admit to build

the farm house fronting the south, that those rooms which are most occupied may be most remote from northwest winds, as well as enjoy the prospect and warmth of the sun. The house should occupy a small elevation, to which the ascent is not steep. Such a site will give a dry cellar, door yard, a good chance for summer breezes, a prospect of your own, and perhaps your neighbor's premises. An eminence of that kind is not only conducive to health, but gives the farmer a chance to see if his "help" is idle, his own or his neighbor's cattle are committing trespass, &c. If "the eye of a master can do more than his hand," it is highly important that his house should be sufficiently elevated to serve as an observatory, and enable him to overlook whatever most requires his care and superintendence.

One of the most common errors in the mode of building in this country, is the want of thickness in the walls. A house with thin walls is cold in winter and hot in summer. In Calcutta, the walls of the houses are nearly three feet thick, and the outside are covered with a mortar, which reflects the heat, so that they are rendered cooler than many houses in the United States, notwithstanding the greater heat of the climate of India. The *Domestic Encyclopedia* asserts, that the walls of most houses built in Philadelphia are much too thin, as they seldom exceed nine inches, and derive the chief part of their support from the adjoining houses. It is not unusual to perceive day light through the walls of the garret of a house, a circumstance which must necessarily render these apartments uncomfortable at all seasons. But there is another disadvantage which ought to be mentioned; should the house take fire, and the rafters of the roof be destroyed, the gable end, for want of support, will probably fall in, and endanger the lives of those who meritoriously risk their safety for our benefit.

The wind from the northeast, north and northwest, in the United States, being cold and uncomfortable, a house should be so contrived, if possible, as to occupy those quarters with stair cases, and apartments not much used in winter as sitting rooms. Great benefits are derived in winter from the use of double windows, (that is, one window, with its panes, near the outward surface, and another near the inner surface of the wall, in each casement, with a vacant space between them) for defence against cold.

Contrivance, or design, is of the first importance in building, as a skilful architect will not only make the structure handsome and convenient, but often save great expences, which cannot be avoided when by hasty and injudicious management, any future alterations become necessary. A model is the most certain way to prevent mistakes, and is superior to the best draughts. But if the latter be adopted, it should be of the largest size, so that the delineation of all the chimneys, hearths, bed places, stairs, and the size and location of all the doors and windows, in each story, may be distinctly represented; and if the workmanship be agreed upon by the bulk, it will be useful for obviating difficulties and disputes to insert the length and thickness of the ground plates, breast summers, beams, principal post braces, quarters, window posts, door posts, cellar beams principal rafters, &c. &c. which should be minutely ascertained.*

When houses are built of wood it is very material that it should be well seasoned. It is remarked in the work above quoted, that "wood differs very much in durability, and yet the opinion of men whose judgment on this subject is matured by repeated experience, authorizes the assertion that the durability of any particular species of wood is not so much connected with the nature of it as with the seasoning. Hemlock (*Pinus Abies Americana*) is a very perishable wood, if used when recently felled and sawed; but young hemlock, free from wind shakes, duly seasoned, and not floated and soaked with water, will last as long as most other kinds of wood under similar circumstances.

In laying the foundation of a building, proper care should be taken to ascertain the nature of the soil by a crow bar, or, what is still better, by a miner's or a well diggers borer, in order to discover whether it is thoroughly sound, and fit to bear the weight which is to be laid on it. A dwelling house should never be built near marshes, fens, a boggy soil, nor too close to the banks of a river, unless it stand on rising ground at the northwestern sides of the bank.

The house should be so constructed that neither

the kitchen nor sitting room should open directly into the open air. By means of an entry on the inside, or a porch without the house, we may obviate the inconvenience and danger of too sudden changes of temperature in passing from a warm room to the open air, and vice versa.

* Willich's *Domestic Encyclopedia*.

To be continued.

Pork.

The dissemination of agricultural information being always beneficial, and to the great mass of readers very acceptable, and as there are few subjects in which farmers are more interested than in pork, which furnishes the main source of animal food for family consumption and of farm profits by way of sale, the following statements are made. The facts may be relied on as the result of actual experience. There are four farmers in the town of Saratoga, the average weight of whose hogs when killed and dressed for market this fall were as follows:

Thomas Smith,	6 hogs, av. weight	543 1-2 lbs.
Jesse Mott,	19 do.	480
W. & A. Bennett,	16 do.	455
H. & I. Wagman,	16 do.	403

The weight of Mr. Smith's six hogs were, 440, 520, 532, 570, 576, and 623 lbs. total 3261. Average as above, 543 1-2, and neither of them were over twentyone months old. These productions, though enormous, are not very unusual with them, as most of these farmers have been, for many years in the habit of killing very heavy pork. The system adopted by them, and which redounds to their credit, as well as general benefit, is such that the expense is not much more than that in ordinary use. They have so improved their breed of hogs by selecting and crossing with great care and attention, that the *Saratoga* hogs have become matter of general notoriety, and the demand for the breed has greatly increased, and the pork sought for by dealers in the article, and generally brings an extra price.

An enterprising agricultural gentleman of the city of Albany, (Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, jr.) who takes pleasure in improving his stock, and whose short horned Durhams, are the best of their kind, has lately procured a stock of these hogs, and under his judicious management they will probably be improved. It is hoped that a statement of the above facts, together with the process pursued in rearing and fattening, will be prepared and furnished for the next meeting of the state agricultural society by some of these gentlemen.—*Albany Argus*.

From the *New York Cultivator*.

First Merino in the U. States.

Don Pedro was imported into the United States, in the year 1801, and is believed to be the first full blooded Merino ram introduced into North America.

Mr. Dupont de Nemours, then in France, had persuaded Mr. Delessert, a banker of Paris, to send to this country some of those valuable sheep, and he having been at the head of a commission appointed by the French government to select in Spain, 4,000 Merino sheep out of the number of 6,000, which, by the treaty of Baise, the Spanish government had stipulated to present to France; it is natural to suppose that those which he selected for his own flock, were among the best. Four fine young ram lambs were accordingly shipped, two were intended for Mr. Delessert's farm, called Rosendale, situated near Kingston, on the Hudson river; one was intended for Mr. Dupont de Nemours, who was at that time settled in New-York, and the other was to be presented to Mr. Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Dupont embarked in the ship Benjamin Franklin, on board of which ship the four lambs were shipped, and was unfortunately detained upwards of twenty days in England; his subsequent passage to the United States was long and boisterous, in consequence of which three of the sheep died, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Dupont preserved the fourth. The ship arrived at Philadelphia on the 16th of July, 1801.

In 1801, Pedro tapped nine ewes at Mr. Dupont's place near New-York; he was then sent to Mr. Delessert's farm, and served a large flock during the years 1802, 3 and 4. In the course of 1805, Mr. Delessert having determined to rent his farm, and to sell his stock, the progeny of Pedro were

sold at public sale, at reduced prices, to the neighboring farmers, who had no idea of the treasure which was offered to them; being unacquainted with that breed of sheep, they neglected those valuable animals, great numbers of which have perished in their hands, or were sold to butchers; the rest would probably have shared the same fate, had not Chancellor Livingston become acquainted with the existence of those sheep, and purchased at advanced prices some of the ewes, which he put to his fine Merino rams of the Rambouillet stock. Pedro, like the rest of the flock of the Rosendale farm was sold at vendue, and Mr. Dupont's agent bought him for sixty dollars.

In July, 1805, Pedro was removed to E. I. Dupont's farm, situated in the state of Delaware, near the borough of Wilmington. That gentleman had a very small flock at that time, but was anxious to see that valuable breed propagated in the country, and with a view to attain that end, he offered the farmers of his neighborhood the use of his ram, gratis; they could not be prevailed upon to think much of what was offered to them free of cost; the consequence was, that very few ewes were sent to Pedro during three seasons, and only by way of experiment.

In 1808, however, Mr. Dupont, with a view of increasing his own flock, purchased from the farmers, his neighbors, as many half or three-quarter blooded ewes of Pedro's breed as he was able to collect, which measure raised his character among the farmers. Since that time, Pedro has served every year, from 60 to 80 ewes; the vicinity of Wilmington will therefore be supplied with a large stock of fine woolled sheep, and as Mr. Dupont & Co. are erecting works for the purpose, cloth of any fineness may be made.

Pedro is now (1810,) ten years old, but very strong and active; he is stout, short and woolly, and of much better form than Merinos commonly are; and even better than that of a ram figured in a superb engraving lately received by the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia from Paris. His horns are large and spiral: his legs short, and he weighs 138 lbs.; his fleece carefully washed in cold water, weighs 8 1-2 pounds, is extremely fine; the staple 1 3-4 inches long, and lying very thick and close upon his body; it is entirely free from loose coarse hairs, called jarr. Every part of his fleece, moreover, is nearly of equal fineness, even the wool of the hind legs and thighs, which is long and coarse upon many Merino sheep, is short and fine upon Pedro. This point, which in case of wool so valuable as that of Merino sheep, is of great consequence, will be transmitted to his progeny, and proves the value of stock derived from him.

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 7.—Bill additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands, was read a second time and recommitted to the Committee on Bills in the second reading, to be further examined and corrected.

Mr. Chandler submitted a bill additional relating to Engine-men, which was read once and Monday next assigned.

Once read and Tuesday next assigned—bill to prevent the circulation of small bank notes.

Petition of 750 female citizens of Bangor for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits, referred in concurrence.

MONDAY, March 9.—Leave to withdraw on petition of the Recorder of Municipal Court at Portland.

Bill to change the names of certain persons, and bill incorporating Somerset Ferry Company, passed to be engrossed.

The Senate were occupied most of the afternoon on the bill additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands which was now taken up by sections *seriatim*. Numerous amendments were adopted: others negatived. They had not gone through with it when we left the State house near six o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 10.—*Passed to be enacted*—Bill additional to an act to incorporate the Calais Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate reconsidered their vote, whereby they passed to be engrossed the "Bill to incorporate the Waterville and Fairfield company."

The Bill was so amended as to prohibit the proprietors from taking more land than is absolutely necessary for the convenient construction and use of the Road; also to prevent the taking materials for its erection on either side of the way from the land owned by those not connected with the corporation. An amendment to the 7th section was adopted, which places the corporation within the control of the Legislature at the present time, upon a basis of equality with others of the same kind. The original section placed it beyond their control for 10 years.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 7.—**MR. CALL** of Bangor, presented the petition of 750 females of Bangor, for the abolition of the traffic in ardent spirits, which was read and referred.

Bill additional to an Act concerning wills and testaments, and to regulate the descent of intestate estates, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Holmes of Alfred, Scammon of Pittston, Vose of Augusta, Sturdevant of Cumberland, Potter of Augusta, Woodman of Wilton, Foster of Pembroke, Chadwick of Gardiner, Dumont of Hallowell and Benson of Wintrop. Sundry amendments were adopted, and the further consideration of the bill postponed till Monday next.

Bill to repeal an act additional, to provide for the education of youth (appropriating the Bank tax for the support of common schools) was read a third time.

MONDAY, March 9.—**MR. MOWRY**, from the Committee on "run-a-ways," made a report "by himself,"—that the committee continued to discharge their arduous duties, and that nearly all the Committee were obliged to be absent most of the time in order to look up and bring into the House absent members, and in search of "persons and papers"—and recommended that the roll of the House be called. The report of the Committee was accepted, and on calling the roll, it appeared that there were 50 members "absent and not to be found," including all the Committee, excepting the Chairman, who were in search of the "missing."

Mr. Vose of Augusta moved to resume the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Maine Episcopal Missionary Society, and its passage to be enacted was refused by a vote of 56 to 52.

Resolve changing the time of holding our annual Election, and the session of the Legislature—read once and Friday next assigned.

An Act for the benefit of Colleges, Academies and other seminaries of learning—read twice, and Friday next assigned for 3d reading, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the West Branch boom corporation; creating the village of Augusta a corporation for certain purposes; additional to an act to incorporate the Calais railway company; resolve in favor of James Jackson et al.

TUESDAY, March 10.—*Passed to be engrossed*—Bill to incorporate the Moose Head Lake Steam Navigation Company.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of John Bent.

Passed to be enacted—Bills, to alter and amend the several Acts and Laws for the Administration of justice—to repeal part of an Act for the Education of youth—to repeal an act additional relative to the Court of Common Pleas—additional concerning Banks and Banking.

THE PARA MASSACRE.—We have recently heard from a gentleman now in this city, who was at Para in the late commotion, that it was one of the coldest butcheries on record. The party of Monteros came into the town near dawn, suddenly broke in upon the capitano of the guard a costas, a brave Englishman. He placed himself against the wall, and resisted most manfully, killing two of the brigands before he fell. The governor leaped out of the window of his palace, and was then shot down, and thrown into the Plaza, or public square. Here the rest of the murdered were also heaped, and buried as they lay.—[N. Y. Star.]

FIRE.—At Newport, N. H. satinet factory, a rake factory, and a dwelling have been destroyed by fire together with 3000 pounds of wool, a large quantity of cloth, and 400 doz. rakes. Loss 7000 dollars.

The Medical Society of New York, at its recent meeting adopted the following as its prize question

for the current year: "The Influence of trades and occupations in the United States, in the production of disease." A premium of \$50 is offered for the best dissertation, to be sent in by 1st Dec., 1835.

A dreadful accident happened at Baltimore at a fire on Wednesday night, by the falling of a brick stable, whereby four firemen were instantly crushed to death. On the next day the bodies were interred with great solemnity by the fire companies and the military—the flags on the engine house being at half mast, and the bells of the city tolling.

Appointed by the President, with advice of Senate. **EDWARD S. JARVIS**, Collector, &c. Frenchman's Bay, Maine, from 2d March, when his present commission will expire.

The Lion, which was presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States, has been presented by him, in pursuance of the Resolve of Congress, to the Orphan Asylums of Washington and Georgetown. These institutions have offered him for sale by public auction the sale to take place on the 21st of this month.

FIRE! A two story dwelling house, in Hallowell, occupied by Mr. Benjamin Slade, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.; and on Saturday afternoon last a joiner's shop and shed in Augusta, belonging to Mr. John Fisher, was also consumed by fire.

Fire.—The new Saw Mill, and Lathe & Clapboard Mill, in Saccarappa village, belonging to Widow Elizabeth Babb, were consumed by fire yesterday, (Sunday) forenoon—being the third fire that has happened on the premises within a few years. Five mills have been burnt within three years. The fire was discovered while the second bell was ringing for meeting, when the whole roof of the Saw Mill was found to be enveloped in flames. All the machinery in the mills was destroyed.—Loss estimated at about two thousand Dollars—no insurance.—*Port. Adv., March 9.*

Mr. Ewing of the House of Representatives of the United States, while returning from the Capitol on the 27th ult., was violently assaulted by a Lieut. Lane of the Navy, for words spoken in debate. It is understood that the Secretary of War has ordered a court of inquiry on the subject. Mr. Ewing laid the case before the House, and a committee of investigation was appointed.

There are about 3000 dram shops in the city of New York. Their licences bring in to the city \$30,000. The public tax for the support of criminals and paupers, amounts to about \$300,000.—The number of vagrants, paupers, and criminals, committed in 1833, was 30,395.

The French are building a steam navy. Five vessels of 150 horse power, are already completed, and six more in a state of forwardness. At the end of the present year it is expected they will have a steam navy of 24 vessels, with the aggregate power of 3172 horses.

It is now the fashion to have the paper of rooms varnished, which renders them both impervious to damp, and much more lasting.

COMMODORE DOWNES has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Charlestown. An appointment, more acceptable to our community, could not have been made.

Battle between the Indians and Poles.—It appears from a letter received this week from a respectable Polish Emigrant, at New Orleans, that about twenty of his countrymen, not meeting with any means of support, and totally without any funds, departed from New Orleans for Mexico, by land, through the Texas country.—Having no guide, nor knowledge of the wilderness route, they became utterly lost, when they were fiercely attacked by a numerous body of Indians. The Poles had but few guns, but maintained a long and bloody conflict, until they had killed a large number of the enemy. They however, suffered severely, having had two of their number slain, and the remainder wounded. Only one Pole was able to reach New Orleans.

Louisville Journal.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on Monday the 2d inst. the following resolutions were agreed to by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France, of the Fourth of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon."

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France."

The House adopted an amendment to the fortification bill, appropriating \$3,000,000 to be expended during the recess of Congress, upon fortifications and the Navy, under direction of the President, if, in his judgment circumstances shall render it expedient. The Senate declined acceding to the amendment and proposed another in its stead. The whole bill was finally lost in the House for want of time to act upon it.

We perceive by the sketch of the proceedings of Congress that it has adjourned without providing for some of the ordinary and necessary operations of the Government; and particularly that no appropriation is made for repairing fortifications, or for the usual repairs of the Navy. In fact, no measures have been taken, or provided for, to meet the exigencies of our position in relation to our difficulties with France.—*Port. Jeffersonian.*

Marriages.

In Monmouth, by Levi Fairbanks, Esq. Mr. Stephen Foster to Mrs. Diadama Johnson; Mr. James B. Johnson to Miss Lucy Richardson.

In Wayne, Mr. Allen House, Jr. to Miss Roxana F. Wing.

In Dutton, Mr. John G. Somes to Miss Mary Ann E. Downe, all of Bangor.

Deaths.

In Bangor, of consumption, Miss Lovina A. dau. of Mr. Jonathan J. Hunt, aged 22 years. Miss Sarah Clark, aged 40.

In Sedgwick, Capt. Solomon York, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 71 years and 7 months.

In Augusta, a child of Mr. Ephraim Ballard.

In Dennyville, 26th ult. at the residence of his father, Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, aged 32—formerly of Boston, and late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Burlington College.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 12.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 164 beef cattle, 310 sheep, and 100 swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle. In consequence of the very small number at market, sales were effected easily and prices advanced. We quote prime at 34s 6d; good at 32s 6d a 33s; thin at 26 a 30s.

Sheep—No sale was effected of one lot of about 200, and the best at market, some of an inferior quality were taken at 21 and 24s.

Swine—Nearly all at market were sold in one lot, price unknown; at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

Notice.

The subscriber will have a prime assortment of WOODWARD'S make PLOUGHS in season for use this spring. Also a number of Single Horse Waggon. He expects Mr. STONE to work with him, and will pay particular attention to horse shoeing. Other branches of custom work done up in good style at short notice.

Please give us a call.

Yours, &c.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

Notice to Laborers.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good, steady, industrious MAN to labor on an old Farm, and the more he can teach me about farming the better.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

William Prince & Sons,

PROPRIETORS of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, announce the following Catalogues, with greatly reduced prices—Catalogues which are distributed gratis on application, post paid.

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants—pp 90.

2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, &c.—pp 24.

3. Green house Trees, Shrubs & Plants—pp 44.

4. American indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants—pp 50.

5. Catalogue of Garden, Ag. & Flower Seeds.

6. do. do. do. do. do.

in French.

Books—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 75 cts.

do do The Vine, \$1.50.

do do Fruits or Pomological

Manual, containing accurate descriptions in detail of about 800 varieties of Fruit, in 2 volumes—\$2.00.

The books and catalogues can be transmitted by mail at a postage of 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 cents.

Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees at \$25 per hundred, or \$4.50 per dozen and cuttings \$6 per hundred—Grape Vines of various kinds at \$3 per dozen, and \$20 per hundred and upwards—Raspberries of fine kinds at from 5 to \$8 per hundred—Large Red and Large Yellow, Antwerp, Large Red Barnet, Taylor's Paragon, and Beehive Raspberries at \$16 per hundred or \$2.50 per dozen—Large Dutch Currants at \$12 per hundred or \$2.25 per dozen—Large Lancashire Gooseberries, comprising all the choicest varieties and colors, \$20 per hundred or \$3 per dozen—Double Dahlias, each distinct by name, selected by us at 3, 4, 50 and \$6 per dozen—Finest Lucerne Seed 25 cts per lb.—Dutch Clover Seed 25 cts—Perennial Rye Grass \$3—Orchard Grass \$2.50, and other Grass Seeds and Garden Seeds of every kind at the lowest rates, and quality expressly guaranteed. Orders sent direct by mail, will be executed with pointed attention, and shipped or forwarded precisely as directed.

March, 1835.

Temperance Notice.

The WINTHROP UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY are hereby notified that their semi-annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be held at the Brick School House in this village, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1835, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

HEZ' H HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

A rare chance for a Cooper.

THE subscriber being about to change his business offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, his stock and tools, which are complete for carrying on the above business in all its branches, and in the best order. There being no other cooper in the village or very near, a smart enterprising young man would find excellent encouragement to locate himself here, especially where an opportunity so favorable for furnishing himself with a first rate shop and tools which are offered on so favorable terms as can be had of the subscriber. The shop can be hired or bought very low.

HEZ. HUTCHINS.

Winthrop, March 6, 1835.

N. B. The subscriber would say to all those who are indebted to him that it would give him great pleasure to settle and adjust all demands and receive the "Chink" which is due him.

H. H.

Stock for Sale.

SIX likely young BULLS, from 1-2 to 7-8 Improved Durham Short Horned breed, from 8 months to 2 years old. Also a number of Heifers, one, two and three years old, sired by the Bull Maine Denton. Enquire of TH. PIERCE, near Roadfield Corner.

Roadfield, Feb. 20, 1835.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage.

C. B. MORTON.

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.

January 14, 1835.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Ms. Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.



The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

Tavern House for Sale.

THAT well known TAVERN HOUSE in Wayne Village, and now occupied by ALPHEUS LANE, on the road leading from Augusta to Paris and Dixfield. Said House is in good repair and very convenient. It is thought to be as good a country stand for a Tavern as any in this County. Said House will be sold very cheap if applied for soon—possession can be given the first of April. For further particulars enquire of ALPHEUS LANE on the premises, or GIDEON LANE, Jr. of Leeds.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of NATHANIEL PERKINS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

NATHAN PERKINS, Executor.

Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1835.

Small Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained licence, as a common Victualer. Those who are market men, with horses, and travellers who are willing to receive civil treatment, with a very plain style, in victualing, lodging and horse keeping, with a moderate bill, will please give him a call. They can then judge whether he is worthy of further patronage. He may be found a few steps from Esquire Wood's Corner, and from Mr. Pitts' Corner, opposite the old Hay Scales, on Bowdoin Street.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Feb'y 3, 1835.

NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pond and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834.

is6wos6w.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low

Dec. 4.

S. CHANDLER.

Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES, and every other description of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834.

16.

Poetry.

From the Youth's Keepsake.
The Silkworm's Will.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

On a plain rush hurdle a silkworm lay,
 When a proud young princess came that way.
 The haughty child of a human king
 Threw a sidelong glance at the humble thing,
 That took, with a silent gratitude,
 From the mulberry leaf, her simple food—
 And shrunk, half scorn and half disgust,
 Away from her sister child of dust,
 Declaring she never yet could see,
 Why a reptile form like this should be,
 And that she was not made with nerves so firm,
 As calmly to stand by "a crawling worm!"

With mute forbearance the silkworm took
 The taunting words, and the spurning look.
 Alike a stranger to self and pride,
 She'd no disquiet from aught beside,
 And lived of a meekness and peace possessed,
 Which these debar from the human breast.
 She only wished for the harsh abuse,
 To find some way to become of use
 To the haughty daughter of the lordly man;
 And thus did she lay a noble plan,
 To teach her wisdom, and make it plain,
 That the humble worm was not made in vain;
 A plan so generous, deep and high,
 That to carry it out she must even die!

"No more," said she, "will I drink or eat!
 I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet,
 To wrap me from the sun's clear light,
 And hide my form from her wounded sight.
 In secret then till my end draws nigh,
 I'll toil for her; and when I die,
 I'll leave behind, as a farewell boon,
 To the proud young princess, my whole cocoon,
 To be reeled and wove to a shining lace,
 And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face!
 And when she can calmly draw her breath,
 Through the very threads that have caused my death
 When she finds at length she has *nerves so firm*,
 As to wear the shroud of a *crawling worm*,
 May she bear in mind, that she walks in pride,
 In the winding-sheet where the silkworm died!"

Miscellany.

Earn Industriously and Spend Prudently.

If the interpretation seems too rigid, and bears too hard upon your pride and vanity, it is only to qualify you to enter the "little end of the horn," with a good grace, that you may find the cornucopia at the other.

Clerical method would divide my lecture into two heads; the division is natural; I will follow it.

First; earn industriously. When the sun has begun his daily task, expanded the flowers and set all the busy agents of vegetation to work, if these do not afford you a sufficient stimulus to industry walk out to your bee-hive; these little laborers shall preach to you a better sermon against indolence than you will often hear from the pulpit.

If, after observing their activity and economy fifteen minutes, you do not profit by the lecture, let them sting you for a drone.

"Spend prudently." Never lay out more at the tavern, after sunset, than you have earned before sunrise; nor even that, if your last year's taxes are not crossed out from the collector's book. Dress in homespun three years, and if vanity or decency require, you may wear superfine the fourth. What folly lays out in sheep skin gloves in ten years, if managed by prudence, might fill a small purse. Are not white dollars worth more to the farmer than white hands? If your finances are small, be not ambitious of walking up three pair of stairs. A second story has often proved an introduction to the gaol. A humble cottage is a good beginning. Enter into the "little end of the horn," and you may see at the other, an elegant house, large enough for the thrifty farmer.

Check fancy; exercise your judgment; learn her character; find out her disposition; prove her economy. Whose? The woman you intend for a wife.—Remember she is to be the steward of

your house, the governess of your children, and the very key to your strong box.

Pride.

There is nothing which more often makes the rich poor, and keeps the poor themselves so, than pride. There is no evil passion which steals into the heart more imperceptibly, which covers itself under so many disguises, or to which, in fact, mankind are more subject than this. Yet man hath nothing whereof to be proud. The few advantages we possess, need only be properly considered, to convince us how little cause we have to boast or glory in them.

Say we have strength and beauty, the first is a poor qualification to boast of; since to say the least we are herein equalled by the plodding ox and stupid ass. Besides, our strength is very uncertain and precarious. A few days sickness will cause the strongest to become as helpless as an infant. And as for beauty—after all what is it? a pleasing glare of white and red, reflected by the glossy hue of the lily and daisy of the field. Even in all the blooming pride of beauty, what is the human frame? or what the human face divine? when

"Worn by slowly rolling years,
 Or broke by sickness in a day:
 The fading glory disappears,
 The short lived beauty dies away."

When the animated spirits flies, and leaves the lovely tabernacle behind, how soon does horror succeed to admiration. How do we hasten to hide from our sight the loathsome remains of beauty.

There is a sort of contemptible pride,—the pride of finery in dress. By this many young people are carried away to the greatest extravagancies. Never make yourself remarkable by unnecessary ornaments in dress.

Agricultural Notice.

At the Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 4th day of March inst. Samuel Wood, Esq. in the Chair.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to the fourth Wednesday of March, 1835.

SAM'L BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.
 Winthrop, March 4, 1835.

A meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop the fourth Wednesday in March, 1835, to choose the Officers of the Society, and transact such other business as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Trustees of said Society.

S. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

Farms in Bradford—For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me.
 Bradford, February, 1835.

TO INVALIDS.

D. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated **VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS**, to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking, Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of **NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON**, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by **DAVID GRIF-FITH**, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz:

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; **Thomas Chase**, North Yarmouth; **H. M. Prescott**, Brunswick; **Otis C. Waterman**, New Gloucester; **Nathan Reynolds**, Lewiston; **E. Latham**, Gray; **A. E. Small**, Saco.

New-England Seed Store.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of **FLOWER SEEDS** in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21. **GEO. C. BARRETT.**

GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.

**AARON CLARK,
 GILBERT PULLEN.**

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.